REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,570.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,732 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
,, Carwar	29	,, Coconada	13
,, Naraikol	Aug 2	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Allepey	3	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Tuticorin	4	,, Callingapatam	15
,, Colombo	5	,, Gopalpore	15
,, Galle	6	,, False Point	16
,, Negapatam	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pantianak, Atchem, Padang and Moulmein, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

Aug.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	21
,, Muscat	8	,, Fao	21
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bushire	23
,, Linga	11	,, Baharein	24
,, Bushire	13	,, Linga	27
,, Fao	15	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Mahomer	17	,, Muscat	31
Arrives BUSSORAH	18	,, Kurrachee	Sept. 5
		Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th October.

THE ATTENTION OF INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2273	450	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	676	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. v.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	21st Oct.	6th Oct.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 550

An reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
PEKIN	W. Barrat	3777	600	25th	Southampton.
				August.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	18th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massagon at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Bakes, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain Shaw, will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases superior woollen cloth.
1 bale cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jaitha Bhima & Co., and on account and risk of mortgagors Calliandass Narotumdass and Ramnohandas Narrotumdas.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhumsallas, situate, lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolechwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dackjee Dadajee and by a public passage on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo Bhasker Soonderjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dackjee Dadajee's temple and by the said Warden Road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusnarow Wassodew, and now in the occupation of the said Virbookdas Hurribhoy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1876.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND;
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers. CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; the same is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

"L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing al Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fe ver, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London:

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S TERAI HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN FORBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1876, at 6 P.M.

A. MORISON, Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th July 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 4 P.M. for the transaction of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th July 1876.

WANTED, to take charge of the Engines, &c. of a Cotton Mill, a COMPETENT ENGINEER who has passed the necessary examination required by Act V. of 1873, or is capable of passing one which may hereafter be imposed by any fresh legislative enactment. Applications, stating terms and address in full, and references, if any, with copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 10th proximo, to "A." care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 26th July 1876.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the Rules and Rates of Commission of the Chamber, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th July 1876.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the Capital of the Company and passing in that behalf such special resolution as may be agreed upon by the Shareholders.

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Secretary.

No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 26th July 1876.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83, 1ST AUGUST 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £12, £8 AND £2 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon each such Share (making £14 per Share, £8 and £4 per Share respectively called up) on or before the 28th day of December next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Rupees 26 of Is. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th day of December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 28th day of December next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st January next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive OFFERS for the purchase of the NEW ISSUE of SIX HUNDRED SHARES of the above Company, and that TENDERS for this purpose will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, No 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, until 3 P.M., of MONDAY, the 31st day of July 1876.

The Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to an account thereof, The New Issue of Shares Account, a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty for each Share that they offer to purchase, and send with the Tender receipt of such payment. The Tender must not be for less than 2½ shares.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right of accepting or refusing any or all the Tenders.

Further information and forms of application will be furnished on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esquire. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, just vacated by F. W. Stevens, Esquire, C.E. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of A. Turner, Esquire. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by F. Asquith, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 87, at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 167, at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bourignac. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of Major Young. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, near the Malabar Family Hotel. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
3, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of S. J. Harrison, Esq. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, on Clare Road, Byculla, lately in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

PIANO, a second-hand square Piano by McCosmie and Wright, in splendid condition, to be disposed of sharp. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. K., this Office

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Meetings of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will henceforth be held in their own rooms above the Tract Society's Depot, Dhoble Talao. E. H. AITKEN, Hony. Secretary. 25th July.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES AT

XEREZ. ALTO DOURO. MADEIRA
AVIZE. EPERNAY. RHEIMS.
BORDEAUX. COGNAC. COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 40 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...	MARSALA	18 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30 0	16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs 50 0	27 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49 0	26 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30 0	16 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	22 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	...	HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26 0	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	28 0	19 8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26 0	...
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 0	LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 44 0	24 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36 0	20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35 0	18 8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8	WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 43 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or} PETIT MEDOCK {Breakfast Wines}	Rs. 10 8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22 0	12 0
	13 8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE {Superior after}	27 0	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16 8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX {Dinner Wines}	33 0	17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs 32 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 31 0	17 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS	17 0	...
MACON	24 0	13 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Trescher's special blend	23 8	...
COGNAC, Pale	24 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...	Do. do. **	32 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	29 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4 0	2 4	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 12	2 0	MILK PUNCH ,, ,,	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,, ,,	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ,,	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
Monastery { Yellow ,,	5 12	3 0	ORANGE WINE ,, ,,	...	...
GOLD WATER, Danzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 8	2 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	44 0	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 4	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 4	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
ANISETTE ,,	3 4	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co. Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 45
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH JULY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was somewhat disappointing, the sales being only estimated at 10,000 bales, the tone quiet but steady, and prices unchanged in every particular. Piece Goods in Manchester were firm, but according to Reuter unaltered in value, and until they actually begin to move upwards, Liverpool, although steadier, will probably be slow to improve. When the turn does come however, this very fact will tend to give greater strength to the movement as the Eastern Piece Goods Markets at present are undergoing a process of starvation which has been long wanted to place supply and demand on a better footing.

From New York, Monday's telegrams report unchanged prices, Mid. Uplands on the Spot being still quoted at 11¼ cents, September shipment 11 9-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports, although too small now to have any effect on the market, continue noticeably heavier than last year. Up to Monday the figures show the following comparisons :

	1876	1875	1874
Three days' ,, ...	3,000	700	1,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,083,000	3,451,000	3,749,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. Consols yesterday receded from 96⅞ to 96⅝, French Rentes remained at 106½. A payment of £371,000 into the Bank of England is advised, making £447,000 paid in since last return.

Reuter now confirms the quotation of 50d. per oz. for Bar Silver received through private telegrams yesterday, but this is again short of the mark, as we hear from well authenticated sources to day that actual purchases have been made at 50¾d. In the face of this and a further rise in Calcutta it is scarcely a matter for surprise that STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been strong and advancing with a further rise. The Banks continue pressing sellers but there is no demand whatever for remittance and on the other hand there is a comparatively fair amount of private paper offering which is most difficult to place at almost any price. At the moment the market looks remarkably strong, and situated as we are in almost entire ignorance of the probable supply of Silver, it is impossible to say where we are likely to stop. We quote to-day on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	Rs. 8 1/16d.	,,
Ditto 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 8 3/16d. to ¼	,,
Documents 3 months' sight ...	Rs. 8¼d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in very strong request at hardening prices. We call Fours Rs. 102½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 105½ ; buyers but no sellers.

The SHARE Market has been dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are steady at yesterday's figures. In Press shares Apollo Press Co. have declined to Rs. 3,200 and Mofussil Co. to Rs. 335. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 25 in Mazagons which now stand at Rs. 425. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is undergoing a decided reaction from the previous excitement, our quotations to-day showing a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share.

In COTTON there has been nothing whatever doing to-day owing to the rain. Prices are nominally unchanged but the steady rise in exchange must tend to depress rates unless supported by a further advance at home.

FREIGHTS are depressed, the state of the weather and advance in Exchange keeping shippers out of the market. We quote to-day for Liverpool, by ready Steamers £2-5, forward loading £2 5, by sail £2-5 per ton nominal.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. Holders are very firm and decline to accept any reduction in rates notwithstanding the advance in Exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
30,000	100	100	all 5 p.c	Agra Bank	105
119,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,465
40,000	500	all	10 p.c	Bank of Bombay	717½xd.
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
50,000	250	all	8 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	300
43,000	2811	all	6 p.c	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.c	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
43,000	250	12½	12 do.	National Bank of India..	111
6,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	15 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250xd
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Karachee..	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	25,000	11,000	425 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
155	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New)..	510
200	500	all	40 p.c	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	95
400	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co.....	900
230	250	all	...	Cocoanada Press Co....	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.c	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	150
350	1,000	all	180 p.c	East India Press Co....	950
150	9,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	1,600
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.....	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,150	400	350	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	335
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.....	540
600	500	750	40 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
187	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ni
45	1,000	,,	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	85
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	425
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 5/8	20 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	103 1/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	32
100	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	19 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6/8	1,250	all	50 p.c	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,260
5/8	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,725
3/8	2,000	all	...	Phownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
9/8	1,000	all	50 p.c	Bombay United	1,240
4/8	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
9/8	1,000	...	...	Colaba Spinning.....	1,005
2 4/8	500	...	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	525
1,500	2,000	all	10 p.c	Dharumsey Spinning ...	1,925
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,205
1,400	1,000	all	60 ps*	Great Eastern	1,265
2,0/-	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
7/8	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,200
7/8	1,000	...	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co...	850
7/8	1,000	all	40 p.c*	Jeevan Ballco Mills	1,135
...	...	800	40 p.c*	Khandeish Spinning	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,025
8/8	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,200xd.
2,500	1,000	all	20	Manockji Petit's.....	1,280
1/,00	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Muranjee Spinning.....	1,315
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.....	330
800	1,000	...	...	New Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,050
800	1,000	1,000	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
12,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.....	410
900	625	all	60 p.c*	Oriental.....	850
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,020
110	1,000	all	100 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125
5/8	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200
00	1,000	...	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co...	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,5.30	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,910
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Co. Company .	60
203	1,0..3	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld...	70
1,000	500	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	21
1,000	1,000	all	30 ps	Treasher & Co.....	1,000
1,000	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	40

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 22nd July, 1876.
Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	35,230	0	0
Merchandise	15,494	0	0
Other receipts.....			
Telegraph.....	321	0	0
Total Rs.....	51,045	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1875.
Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,485	0	0
Merchandise	17,977	0	0
Other receipts.....	107	0	0
Telegraph	366	0	0
Total Rs.....	53,935	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	2,890	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·569
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·5
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·894
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·1
Minimum do. do	78·1
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	604
Fall of Rain	3·59 inches.
Total fall during month.....	15·32 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	28·30 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 26th.	1·07 ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LANARKSHIRE, 794 tons, Captain Thomas Wilkie, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (April 25th), brought a cargo of 1,202 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L Turner, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. Power. For different Ports :—Ninety deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Stavanger	Jorgensen	Rangoon.

The Steamer Umballa, Turner, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool.
Ship Magdala, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 Ethiopia(s).....Atkinson .....Bombay, June 29.
Legislator (s).....Mathews .....Liverpool, June 17.
Jarawur .....Brand.....London, April 8.
Danskeig .....McNoah .....Liverpool, April 22.
John Clark .....Pendleton.....Bombay, June 29.
Marian ,, ,, ...Campbell .....London, Mar 21.
22 Mnila(s).....Odom .....Colombo, Jn 17.
Fannie Tucker .....Roberts .....Boston, Jan 19.
Alpine .....Dodds .....Bombay, June 14.

July. DEPARTURES.

21 Almora (s)..... ....
City of Venice (s) ... .
Glenroy..... ....
Malacca ....
Susan E. Voorhees... ....
22 Prince Victor ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall, s—911 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Clive, s—30 gas tube pipes, Abdul Hoosen Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—4 casks glue, S S Narrelwalla.
Malwa, s—1 hogshead sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 4 cases electro plateware, Bhanjee Veerjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 40 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases brandy, C Bouvevialle and Co.
Australia s—15 cases brandy, C Bouvevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—100 bales cotton, Sewram Ramchunder; 85 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 2 bales cotton, Kessowdass Sewdass.
Trentham Hall s—100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 191 b les cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 800 packets wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee.
Macedonia s—75 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—17 cases mother of pearl shells, Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsy; 9½ cwts moye tooth, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 18 bundles E teeth, Royece Amerchund; 29 bundles E teeth, Goolamhusen Currimbhoy; 50 cases gum, Lodhabhoy Ebram; 21 cases aniseed star, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 4 cases shawls, Lokepersad Bholanath; 8 cases shawls, Mordechai Mondall; 51 bales hides and skins, Parker Mordechai Chinee Aboo Sallay and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally and Co; 11 bundles E teeth, Abdoolerman Ahmed; 286 pieces E teeth, Vencharal Joytdass 212 lbs T shells, and 4 cases chundroos, Currimbhoy Ruttonsy.
Sir John Lawrence—250 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—1,800 packets linseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—25 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Malwa s—1 bale skin, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—10 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Malwa s—101 bales gunnie cloth, P & O Co.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdoo Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.
213-76—J G Cama—Parwatibai; widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishanker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Gannesh Pandoo—Sharmo P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Josuh Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagal—N N Kolhare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
For settlement of minutes of the Decree.
696-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai widow and others vs Hussonbhai bin Syedina, &c., and another—Ardaseer Framjee.

LONG CAUSE.

520-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nuzmoodeen—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj C Moonjee vs Vumuchund Purtabhai and others—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
For Investigation under section 305 of ACT VIII of 1859.
Mr Fletcher—Moongevadoo alias Mathoobai vs Khetsey Heerjee and another.
Mr Fletcher—Motiram Guru Kissondass vs Ragoonathdass Guru Jumnadass.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Bachoo—Ranchodass and B—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Gee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-76—Janardhan and G—Tar Mahomed Esse and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
695-75—A Framjee—J J de Souza vs Khutry Aba Hajee Jacob —Mr Smale.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Wydham, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

JULY 26.

Boulderson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on retired, from Meerut N W P.

DEPARTURE.—July 26.

O'Kerney, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, to join to 10th Regt N I, to Mchidpur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C E Buckland and G A Grierson, of the BI Civil Service, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Persian and Sanscrit, respectively, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2 000.

Mr H Gillon, of the BI Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the death of Navigating Sub-Lt C George, R N, Asst Supt of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Dept, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions ;

Mr Alexander Chapman, as Asst Supt, 2nd grade, on Survey in Europe, to be Asst Supt, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he returns to duty.

Mr J J Palle, Asst Supt, 3rd grade, to be Asst Supt 2nd grade.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Mr W T Lyon, Asst Comr, in charge of the Inland Customs Dept at the Sambhar Lake, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st instant to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Carl Kapp as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

Lt C Herbert, H M's 45th Foot, to officiate as Wing Subn, Meywar Bheel Corps, during the time Lt Rundall may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

Col G B Malleson, CSI., Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Mysore, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 6th July 1876.

In supersession of Notification No 1175G, dated 2nd June 1876, the Hon R A Dalyell, Offg Chief Comr of Mysore and Coorg, is granted privilege leave for 28 days with effect from 4th June 1876.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that Rule 1 under Sec 41 of the Civil Pension Code be cancelled, and that the following be inserted und r the Section :—

"Transfer from one appointment to another, provided that the office r is transferred un'er the orders of competent authority, or if he is a ministerial officer, with the consent of the heads of both offices concerned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt C Herbert, 45th Foot, a candidate for the BI S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lt A G A Durand, 65th Foot, a candidate for the BI S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lt N F F Chamberlain, 1st Batn, 11th Foot, a candidate for the BI S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Brigade Staff—Capt W G Thomas, 1st Batn, 25th Foot, Offg Bgde Maj, to be a Bgde Maj on the establishment, in succession to Maj F J Bellamy, 55th Foot, resigned.

Lt-Col Henry Zouch Darrah, BI S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Robert Smyth-Thompson, BI S C, Asst Comr, 3rd class, Hyderabad, Offg 2nd class, Ellichpur, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Leopold James Henry Grey, BI S C, Asst Comr 3rd grade, Offg 2nd grade, Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Maj G P Hunter, BI S C, date of arrival at Bombay, 24th June 1876.

Maj H V Riddell, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Asst Comr, Punjab, date of arrival at Bombay, 4th July 1876.

Lt Frederick Charles Napier Goldney, BI S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for eight months under the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the BI S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 938 of the 26th Sept 1876, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Thomas Reid Davidson and Capt Hamilton Chapman, 15th July 1876.

The services of Surgn W Bentson, Medl Dept, Offg Civil Surgn, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Capt W A Lawrence, BI S C, 1st Squadn Subn, 1st BI Cavy, Offg Asst Adjt Genl, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the 15th Feb 1876 and 1st March 1876, respectively, in room of Surgn-Genl S F J C Brown, K C B, BI Medl Dept, retired, and Col J M Macgregor, Mad S C, succeeded to the Col's allowances :—

Royal—(late Bengal) Artillery—Col Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C B ; 2nd Lt, BI Artillery, 14th Dec 1837 ; 1st Lt, 1st Sept 1849 ; Capt (Brevet), 14th Dec 1847 ; Capt (BI Artillery), 2nd Feb 1851 ; Maj (Official), 23rd June 1859 ; Lt Col, BI (BI) A, 18th Feb 1861 ; Col, 20th Sept 1865 ; Appointed Asst Revenue Surveyor, Jynteah, 2nd Jan 1867 ; Promoted to Revenue Surveyor, July 1869 ; Served as Revenue Surveyor in Southern Division, Cuttack, Sylhet and Cachar, up to Feb 1844 ; Appointed Depy Surveyor Genl, Supt of Revenue Surveys, and of the Mathematical Instrument Dept, on 5th Feb 1847 ; Appointed Surveyor Genl of India and Supt of the Topographical Surveys, on 12th March 1861 ; Appointed a Companion of the Star of India, 28th May 1870.

Lord Napier of Magdala has recorded his opinion to the effect "that Col Thuillier merits consideration for the good service pension on account of his long and honorable service. That in every military field duty in which His Excellency had been engaged, Col Thuillier had had the direction of the Topographical Dept of the Survey, and that nothing could be more marked than the zealous and prompt assistance which he had given in furnishing maps of the scene of operations, and that whatever the scale of operations or the rank of the officers directing them, the best exertions of the Topographical Dept were given to prepare the maps from the latest information available." His Lordship added that "he had no hesitation in saying that in this manner Col Thuillier had rendered very valuable service in militia y operations."

Col Charles Maxton Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps—Served during the Second Burmese war 1852-53 ; was present during the operations before and attack on Rangoon on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th April 1852. Assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May 1852. Medal for Pegu. Ensign, 14th Dec 1838 ; Lt, 16th July 1842 ; Bt Capt, 12th Dec 1853 ; Capt 23rd Nov 1856 ; Maj, 18th Feb 1861 ; Lt Col, 12th Dec 1864 ; Bt Col, 12th Dec 1869.

The services of Lt C W Ravenshaw, BI S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 9th Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Placing temporarily at the disposal of the Civil Dept, the services of Surgn-Maj C T Eves, in medical charge, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contin gent.

The und rmentioned Officer is admitted to the BI S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

Lt Robert Ramsay Napier Stu t, 39th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 2nd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, 11th June 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Bell, Supt of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, is appointed to officiate, with effect from 4th July 1876, as Engr-in-C, Sindia State Railway, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Lt-Col C J Mead, or until further orders.

Mr W H P Sherman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr E H Stone, Asst Engr, 1st grade, H H the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr C E Cardew, appointed by H M's Secy of State to be an Asst Locomotive Supt, is posted to the State Railway Revenue Establ in class IV, and for service placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

Corporal J Hart, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr E Lund, Accountant 4th grade, Mily Works Branch, is transferred to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

Mr (late Sergt) J Cameron, Accountant, 4th grade (temporary 3rd grade), Rajputana State Railway, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 15th March 1876, is re-appointed from that date to the Accounts Branch as a civilian in the same grade.

This re-appointment does not affect the temporary rank he now holds.

Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on the Estabt of the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to the Supdg Engr 3rd grade, and posted to the Moolt an Dist of the Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 267, dated 14th June 1876, Mr J R De Salis, Asst Exmr of Accounts, joined the Office he Accountant General, P W Dept, on the afternoon of the 24th idem.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters Simla, 16th July 1876.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2-12th Foot—Maj (local Lt Col) E Marcon, to remain in England, from the 16th Sept 1876 to the 15th Dec 1877, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the sick leave granted him by the Horse Guards.

Staff Corps—Capt W Hailes, (1st Wing Subn 37th N I), to Naini Tal, from the 25th July to the 15th October next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj A Thomson, M D, (attached to the 2-22nd Foot), to Bombay, for thirty days days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 17th July 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lt L S Peyton, 45th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation, dated 8th July 1876.

26th Native Infantry—Lt S H P Graves, 2nd Batn 9th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 8th July 1876.

16th Native Infantry—Lt C A R Sage, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt, with effect from the first June 1876, vice Toker, appointed permanent Lant Maj.

Lt F G Vivian, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg QrMr, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Sage, and to continue to officiate as QrMr dated 1st June 1876.

The attention of the C-in-C having been called to the unathorised procedure of medical officers in charge of regiments detailing convalescents to remain in quarters, excused from duties, commanding officers are required to prohibit any such practice and to give full effect to the instructions contained in para 1481, Section XIV, of the Queen's Regulations.

The appointment of Captain H H Forster to officiate as Qr Mr, 30th N I, vice Bacon, on leave, confirmed by G O C C of the 26th June 1876, page 284, had effect from the 6th June 1876.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Umballa Division Order, dated the 19th May 1876, directing Surgn R Macrae, on arrival at Umballa, to relieve Offg medical charge of 32nd Punjab Pioneers from Surgn Maj G V Curtis.

Barrackpore Station Order, dated the 22nd May 1876, directing Surgn-Maj W M Conroy Duff, to take over medical charge of the 39th N I, and detachment 2nd BI Cavy, in addition to his other duties, from Surgn Maj J W R Amesbury, proceeding on leave.

Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 23rd June 1876, appointing Lt S H Exham, Royal Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 23rd June 1876, vice Lt F Haslett, Royal Engrs, on general leave.

Dated the 24th June 1876, appointing Lt E S Hill, Royal Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 23rd May 1876, vice Lt L F Brown, Royal Engrs, appointed Offg Supt, Park and Field Train.

34th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st July 1876, appointing Lt E S Cooke, Qr-Mr and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J E W Howey, appointed to the 11th N I, and until the arrival of Maj W V Pitt Goodin.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt (9th Batty), to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Maj C W Wilton, (No 4 Battery, 13th Bgde,) to remain at Murree, from the 16th Jul to the 20th Aug, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

14th—Lt H R Merrett, (2nd Wing Subn 24th N I, on probation,) from the 23rd May to the 15th Aug, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him by the G O C Comde Allahabad Division.

1-18th Foot—Paymaster A W M'Kenzie, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail Hours.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 28 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee.....	,, 29 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	Aug 2 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 2 ,,	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 19 ,,	3-0 P.M. ...	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	July 28 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 28 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* at 6 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 5-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday.....July 28	Friday	August 18
,, ...Aug. 4	,, ...	,, 25
,, ... ,, 11	,, ...	Sept. 1

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6,
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Each Newspaper, per four ounces 2 annas.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Turkey through British Post Offices, Alexandria	5	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland...	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday .....Aug 7	Monday.....	Sept 4
,, ... ,,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMLA, 25TH JULY.

Mr. Inglis left here yesterday for Oudh.

Legislation respecting Oudh will engage the attention of the Legislative Council on Thursday.

Mr. Davis will present a report on the revenue law and Mr. Hobhouse a Bill for defending the general laws in force in Oudh.

The report of the Committee on the depreciation in silver is expected by the next mail.

Sir G. Strachey is expected at Allahabad this morning.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, 25TH JULY.

The following are the results of to-day's racing :—

ABKAREE PURSE.

Marquis	1
Merryleg	2
Royalist	3

WALER PURSE.

Ry	1
Hunter	2
Trumpator	3

AUCTION STAKES.

Fireman	1
Oliver Twist	2
Black Eagle	3

DESSERT HANDICAP.

Amir	1
Fra Diavolo	2

PEGUE PONY RACE.

Curry	1

CAMP OF EXERCISE IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A Camp of Exercise will be formed at Bangalore or Bellary in November or December next, for Madras troops, British and Native only.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO AND THE MISSIONARIES.

COLOMBO, 25TH JULY.

Bishop Copplestone's inhibition against twelve missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, who are accused of contumacy, continues to cause considerable excitement. Several large meetings have been held and the strongest expressions of disapproval of the Bishop's conduct have been given vent to. An appeal to Bishop Gell, of Madras, acting Metropolitan, is being prepared. Church Missionary work is suspended. Only one missionary possesses a license from the parent society at home who support the missionaries.

The Bishop demands complete control over the missionaries, their catechists, congregations and services. These demands the missionaries are resolved to resist.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTACK ON A WATERING PARTY ON THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, 26TH JULY.

On the fifteenth instant the inhabitants of the village of Bostikhel attacked a watering party consisting of several Bheesties and mules escorted by two sepoys and two sowars, who were proceeding outside an outpost very near the town of Kohat. One sepoy was shot and another wounded. Bheesties and sowars fled and the Bostikhels reached the hills only 300 yards off before the party who, on hearing shots, turned out of the Fort, could reach them.

THE FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

Great damage has been done on the Northern State Railway on account of the serious floods. The country is under water for miles.

Cholera has broken out afresh in Srinuggur. It has also appeared in Murree ; thirteen cases occurred up to 25th, seven fatal.

NEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

Negociations are proceeding between the American Minister in London and Lord Derby for a new Extradition Treaty.

EGYPT.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

With reference to the recent announcement of the closing of the Courts in Egypt, it has since transpired that only the summary justice Court was closed by the President, the other Courts being in vacation. The judges appointed to enquire into the course adopted by the President have decided that his action in ordering the closing was irregular and consequently a new President has been appointed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH JULY, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 26TH JULY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Surat, with the outward London mails of 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this night.

LONDON, 25TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surat unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40s Mule Twist	9-9½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106¼

The sum of £371,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Lombardy and City of Baltimore.
Departure—Oella.

MAJOR C. H. LUARD, R.E., is to officiate as Mint Master in Calcutta during the absence of Colonel Tennant on privilege leave.

ALONZO, a well-known race horse on the Calcutta side of India, is reported by a Calcutta paper to have died at Dacca on Monday last. He was the property of Mr. N. P. Pogose.

THE Ootacamund season for 1876 is reported to have come to an end. The local paper states that both Ooty and Coonoor have been crowded and anticipates a similarly happy state of affairs in another year.

THE opening of the South of India Railway Telegraph line between Madras and Tanjore has been referred to the Director General of Telegraphs. If opened it will be worked on the State Railway Rules.

THE total quantity of cotton exported from India from the 1st of October 1875 to the 30th of June 1876 was 3,938,663 cwts., valued at Rs. 9,97,22,349, as compared with 4,987,118 cwts., valued at Rs. 13,67,10,089 exported during the same period of 1874-75.

FRANCE has taken a more enlightened view of the postal charges to the East than England. Half-ounce letters from France to India can now be sent for four pence, and a postal card for two pence, while the price of private matter will be only eight centimes (less than a penny) for about two ounces.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company have just given notice of a call of £2 per share on the £12, £6 and £2 shares respectively, already called up. The call is due on or [illegible]

of Simla, will be experded this year. Apart from this, it is considered probable that Lord Lytton may not sojourn in Simla next summer.

IT is said that the men of the Ghoorka regiment who took part with Major Channer in the brilliant surprise of the stockade in the Soonjee Ujong campaign cannot understand why the officer, who bravely leads the attack, is to be presented and rewarded, while the equally deserving sepoy behind him passes unnoticed. The little men who form the Ghoorka regiment are the most spirited men in the Indian army, and it is unlikely that the Government of India will overlook their claims in this particular instance. Moreover, they are the first of their tribe who have ventured to cross the dreaded black water.

WE learn from a Lucknow paper that the Civil Judge of Lucknow has dismissed the suit brought against the Delhi and London Bank by then Revd. Mr. Cunningham of the America Mission to recover the sum of Rs. 1,075 paid by the Bank on a forged cheque to a native Christian convert. The Bank repudiated their liability on the ground that the forgery was facilitated and invited by the culpable negligence of the Reverend gentleman, who was incautious enough to trust the native convert with his blank signature to several documents which were to have been filled up as invitations to a "love-feast," but which the man converted into an order for payment of the cheque. The Court found the negligence proved and dismissed the suit with costs.

THE illustrated newspapers at home often display evidence of the extreme fertility of the imagination of some of their artists and writers. They represent ships on fire at sea or going down in a gale which no one on board had either time or opportunity to pourtray ; but their latest attempts in this line seem to be on shore, for they have drawn Prince Milan on horseback at the head of his troops, a very simple act which no one would believe could be altogether ridiculous. We read, however, in the letter from Paris to a Calcutta contemporary about Prince Milan, the following description of His Highness :—"His Highness whom I remember as a gross, lazy student at the College of France, whither he was taken to attend the lectures by his tutor, M. Huc, in a carriage, from his lodgings in the Rue d'Enfer, is 23 stones weight. He is a rolling heap of flesh, with a pair of short bolster-shaped legs." We may heave a sigh for the horse that has to carry such a Falstaffian hero.

IT may be consolatory to the tax-payer to know that, although the Government of India sternly forbids the publication of race sweep advertisements in the public journals, it does not disdain to turn an honest penny by publishing them itself. The *Madras Times* tells us that travellers along the Madras railway line have the pleasure of seeing exposed, at the principal stations, a neat placard enclosed in a clerical-looking Oxford frame, setting forth the conditions of the "Umballa St. Leger Sweep" to be held in September next. As the Madras railway is a guaranteed line under Government supervision, and Government has always to pay its annual shortcomings, the sum charged for the display of this advertisement at the station, will, of course, tend to lessen those shortcomings by so much ; and so will the pockets of Government benefit. This is consistency worthy of a Government that professes to put down lottery advertisements to protect the virtue of Post Office clerks, and that, while putting down the newspaper advertisements, allows the lotteries to go on, without let or hindrance, under its very nose.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th July 1876, that in Madras little or no rain has fallen in Madura and Tanjore : prospects in Madura and Kurnool are reported to be still unfavourable. In Mysore slight rain has fallen throughout the province, but not sufficient for the growing crops. In Sind the river has risen and anxiety is removed : general rain has also fallen. In most districts of Bombay the fall has been good and sufficient, but more rain is much wanted in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kaladgi and Belgaum. In the Central Provinces general and abundant rain has fallen and prospects are good. Good rain is reported from Berar. In Central India the falls have also been copious, and good rain is reported from all parts of Rajputana except Marwar. In Bengal seasonable rain has fallen, and cultivation is every where going on briskly except in Behar, where the supply is still insufficient. In the North-Western Provinces the rains are general, though hardly sufficient in the Allahabad district. In Oudh the fall has been scanty, and more is urgently required. There has been a good fall all over the Punjab, and prospects are good.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following remarks :—"The doings of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, a kind of educational Prometheus in Bombay, have at times been noticed by Anglo-Indian and other newspapers. The notices have now been gathered together, and published either by the gentleman himself, or by a friend. The *Pioneer*, it seems, has never given the Munshi a *chit*, so it may be as well now to set down some of his good qualities. Ghulam Muhammad is the author of *Colloquial Dialogues*, and translated the *Baital Pachisi*, besides taking great trouble in many ways to 'improve the Hindustani language by writing a new series of books.' He is also in the habit of 'exhorting his co-religionists, the sinking race of Mahomedans, to educate their children.' Reverence for education is always leading him to write letters to those in authority to Directors of Public Instruction, to the Governor of Bombay, and to Lord Northbrook. Nor did Sir Bartle Frere escape ; but the answer from him was extremely unsatisfactory. Ghulam Muhammad, however, lives on in the belief that after all the tree of knowledge is the tree of life, and that 'sinking Mahomedans,' if we can inflate them with education, will be saved from the dark flood that threatens to overwhelm them."

SOME of Sir R. Temple's subjects, chiefly Europeans, are very indignant with him. Sir Richard likes "a first rate difficulty," and he has got one at last in the shape of the new Zoological Gardens in Calcutta, about which such brilliant paragraphs appeared lately. The subscribers, however, do not pay up and there is no money to buy food for the animals or to pay wages to the men. The Government of India cannot assist, and Sir Richard is in a mess. The *Indian Daily News*, one of Sir Richard's most inveterate enemies, says :—"The Government of India would not assist the committee : and not only so : but it is whispered that the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Government of Bengal, 'or the local Government,' or whatever 'concrete abstraction' is represented or embraced in these several terms, would be instructed to cease all connection with the gardens, and not to pay a pice either towards the keep of the animals, or the somewhat large establishment that has for some time past been engaged on the gardens. This is very much like pricking another of the Belvederian bubbles, fabricated of wind, water, and soap by the famous Baronet of Bengal. Sir Richard, with his system and his satellites will inevitably collapse. He has undoubtedly demoralised the province ; and as the soul liveth he shall not stand." These are rather serious conclusions to draw from a failure to support a tiny Zoological Garden. Our contemporary writes as though he had been retained on behalf of a few monkeys and tigers.

[illegible] gossip

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

MADRAS, 24TH JULY.

WE can no longer complain of any want of rain as for the last week there has been a shower or a good downpour every day, and every night, too, and the weather is delightfully cool. On Saturday night we had a pretty stiff breeze blowing from the land which lasted about three hours, if not more, but beyond the unroofing of a few tiles there was no damage done.

Of course the event of the week is the Bangalore Race Meeting, but even that once so very attractive event has ceased to have any charms for us—so oversanctimonious we are becoming. Very few indeed of Madras society went up or came down to Bangalore from Madras and Ootacamund to attend the races, which so far have been pretty fair ; and would, perhaps, have been a good deal better only that the ground was too heavy for racing owing to the heavy rains of the few days previous.

Now for a subject which is causing no little stir among the mercantile community here. I refer, of course, to the decision of one of the Judges of our High Court in the suit recently brought by the Municipal Commissioner against the British India Steam Navigation Company, through Messrs. Binny and Co., the local agents, for the recovery of some Rs. 16,000 and odd as "profession tax," even although by far the greater portion of that amount is claimed for years for which, according to the statute of limitation, no claim could be made. But the objection to paying the tax was not so much on this account. The chief argument was based on the fact that the defendants did not carry on business in Madras, and that according to the section under which the claim was made it was clearly shown that only those "who exercised any art, profession, trade or calling *within the limits of the town of Madras*" were liable. Also that Messrs. Binny & Co. as merchants had already paid their tax according to the highest class, and that as general agents for the Company, they had been taxed for the business they did here on account of the B. I. S. N. Company, and that if the firm be compelled to pay this tax, then there was not one mercantile firm here that could not be compelled to pay tax for every firm in London, Liverpool, Manchester and elsewhere, for which they were agents here. I will not go into the case, nor could I have any right to do so, only that I have to inform you that Messrs Binny & Co. have filed an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Holloway. I have also to tell you that it is authoritatively rumoured here that the Chamber of Commerce, considering how closely the matter effects every firm in Madras, for Messrs. Binny & Co. cannot be made an exception to any other firm, in fact every one of them, can now be called upon to pay "profession tax" for each of the firms for which they are Madras agents. The Chamber of Commerce, I say, intend addressing the Government upon the subject, urging upon His Grace the Governor and the Council the necessity there is for an immediate repeal of this Law in the Municipal Act. Of course the New Municipal Bill, now passing through the Council, will not contain the section complained of. If Messrs. Binny & Co.'s appeal fails, and the decision of the full bench confirms Mr. Holloway's judgment, what a run of luck will suddenly fall upon the Municipality who, by suing local agents for firms carrying on business elsewhere, would replenish their empty coffers by some lac and a half of rupees or so.

I do not think the statement recently made by your Hyderabad correspondent with reference to Mr. Norton, our late Advocate General, is quite correct. That Sir Salar Jung asked Mr. Norton to come out to India to reform the Courts of Hyderabad I will not attempt to deny, but I have the authority of Mr. Norton himself when I contradict what your correspondent announces as a fact "that Mr. Norton will be in India in a few months." On Saturday last I was shown a letter which had arrived the previous day from Mr. Norton to a gentleman here, in which the former says that he would be delighted to visit India again, if only for a short while, but it could not be as medical adviser to have warned him against taking such a step and have assured him that a journey to this country must never again be taken if he wishes to retain his eye-sight ; complete blindness would be the penalty if he infringed this rule.

Very vigorous efforts are being made by the Committee of the Madras Club to get up a dance and a Fancy Dress Ball, the former to come off towards the end of August and the latter towards the end of September. Of course the Governor and all big-wigdom will be present at both as Madras society in Ooty returns here, as I informed you in my previous letter, about the 15th August.

The last mail brought out the annual report for 1875, of the Madras Irrigation Company, which tells a most unsatisfactory tale and shows a state of affairs of the grossest mismanagement. "Great promises and small performances" may well be adopted as the motto of the Company, for after fifteen years of operations they can only show a very heavy expenditure, nay an extravagant waste of public funds, and but little work and it seems pretty certain that they will never accomplish what they pledged themselves to complete.

A memorial fund is being raised both here and in Burma to erect a monument to the memory of Lieut-Colonel M.B.S. Llyod, Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo, formerly of the Madras Artillery, who died at the above station on the 24th ultimo. Colonel Llyod is described as an able and a most energetic Political Officer of unbounded generosity and hospitality, and very popular, one whose loss both to the province of Burma and to the Government of India it is not easy to repair. Messrs. Binny and Co. are agents for the fund here and the manager of the Chartered Bank at Rangoon is the agent for Burma.

In my last I informed you that another deputation of the Wynaad coffee planters was to wait upon the Duke of Buckingham at Ooty on the day after His Grace's return there from Kotagherry to present him with another address praying for the redress of grievances under which the planters of South East and South Wynaad are now suffering, to urge upon His Grace the necessity there is for an efficient labour law, the absence of which is jeopardising the existence of coffee enterprise throughout the Wynaad ; and, again, to urge the annexation of the Wynaad to the Neilgherry district. The Governor returned to Ooty on Monday, and on Tuesday afternoon the deputation, which included the Burman and Secretary of the Planters' Association and three of its most influential members, waited upon His Grace who received the gentlemen very kindly and detained them some considerable time questioning them on several points concerning the subject. The Duke, it is said, is personally entirely in favour of a hill colony—that is, the dissociation of Wynaad from Malabar and its annexation to the Neilgherry Commission. The Governor is not unmindful of the fact that the large amount of capital employed in the coffee industry ; the amount of wages which through it finds their way to otherwise impoverished classes ; the material addition to the wealth of the Presidency effected by the reclamation of waste or forest lands for the purpose of coffee planting alike render the position and prospects of the coffee planters a matter of more than class interest, and that therefore they are entitled to a careful consideration of any grievance which impairs or endangers their prosperity. Personally, as I have said, the Governor looks favourably on the proposed change, but he has strong opposition in the Council in the persons of Sir William Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, but the Duke is not the man people have taken him for, if he does not eventually carry out his views—especially when he has both right and might on his side. There is every prospect of the matter being settled without much further delay.

One of the first great questions which was taken up by our Governor on his arrival in this Presidency was the sanitary condition of this city. By some strange fortuity this subject, so vital to the welfare of all classes of society in Madras, has not up to the present moment received the attention it demands and, perhaps, even His Grace the Duke of Buckingham might have treated the subject with the indifference of his predecessors had it not been the representations of our Sanitary Association—not a Government association, but a private body of gentlemen, who, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Cunninghame, our Advocate General, some seven months ago, pledged themselves to urge upon Government the adoption of certain sanitary measures and never to rest until these measures were carried out. The members of the association have written to Government and interviewed the Governor and we have hopes of an early remedy of the "stinking" grievances under which we labour.

A very important personage passed through Madras, as a passenger for Galle, on board the last P. and O. steamer—the celebrated American, Colonel Wyndham, late Opera Manager in Calcutta and now Brigadier General Wyndham in the service of His Majesty the King of the Big Umbrella. He is proceeding to Ceylon on some secret mission for his master. The Colonel assured me that the King of Burma, instead of being hated by his subjects, is spoken of with respect and admiration by them ; that foreigners, especially Englishmen, instead of being insulted in His Majesty's Court, are treated with every respect ; and that instead of being a weak-minded monarch he is very intelligent and shrewd.

Another shipload of return emigrants has recently arrived here from Mauritius, some of the coolies coming back as poor as they went out ; others, again, returning richer perhaps than they could ever have had they remained in this country. But the latter class was but a small minority. Of the multitude who depart only a very small minority return tolerably wealthladen. The tales show an annual increase in the numbers of those who go from us to struggle for a fortune which they seldom find. Just now their labour does not bear a higher value in the colonies than [illegible] one time it did, and when the amount of savings the [illegible]grants bring back now is compared to what was brought back in years gone by the former is nothing worth talking about. Would it not be as well for Government to notify in some manner or other that times have changed in the colonies for the Indian coolie, and that it is better for him to remain in his country than to emigrate ?

From the mainland of India Ceylon is separated by Palk Straits, across which the little island of Rameswaram nearly extends. With either shore it is linked by a series of coral reefs through which the Paumben Channel runs and affords a short cut between Bombay and Madras which diminishes the voyage by 360 miles. This important but now shallow strait, at present used only by native boats and country vessels of very light draught, the Ceylon Government have determined to emancipate from the marine architecture of the coral worm and render it once more navigable for ships and steamers of the largest burden. The passage has already been several times carefully surveyed by both civil engineers and naval officers and the work favourably reported upon. Cost is the only difficulty in the way of the scheme, the estimated expenditure being set down at something over one and a half million pounds sterling. The Ceylon Government have applied to the Indian and Home Governments for contributions towards this amount and is prepared to vote half the sum of the other half is paid by the two other Governments. As Madras will be benefitted not a little by the completion of the proposed undertaking, it is to be hoped that the Indian for us, and Home Governments for Ceylon, will not hesitate to help the Ceylon Government to carry out the work which will undoubtedly prove eminently beneficial to Ceylon and India.

Another newspaper has been added to the list of Madras publications since the arrival here from Burma of the 67th Regiment. The printing office attached to that regimental workshop issues a monthly sheet of military news and sometimes we have in it some very interesting items.

NASSICK.

WOLPERT'S ROOST, NASSICK, 24TH JULY.

IN these times when Messrs. Cutler and Palmer are raising their bond prices of wines and spirits, and the votaries of the rosy god are growing remiss and irregular in their devotions, and some have curtailed their allowance to a single "peg" per diem, it must indeed be very gratifying and consolatory to Government to palpably feel that the *abkaree* revenue under the head of liquor alone has brought in an increase to the imperial coffers of a sum not less than Rs. 25,000 in this collectorate. But tact, judicious management, and skill can effect wonders. With small resources, in battle fields, in the auction room, or in the commonest concerns of domestic life, the above endowments have more than fully proved their sterling worth. The revenue, which will this year be derived from this spiritual though unholy source, will, we are given to understand, be something to the tune of a lac of rupees. Very brisk was the bidding when the several liquor shops were "put up" and several competitors appeared on the field, well primed with the well-known exclamation of *Caesar*, determined to have the contract, and they got it. Although our sporting friend held out manfully to the gentle cadence of—

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm basis as soon as I."

it was, as the Yankees say, "no go." Combination, like the bundle of sticks in the fable, prevailed, so—

Complacently looking round,
The would-be conquering hero left the hot, rebellious ground.

The new distillery house presents a quaint façade to the sojourner in Nassick, and the variegated and varnished square tiles, which have been stuccoed in the walls in quaint geometrical figures, reminds one of an irascible whist player, who, having lost the odd trick, has chucked the whole pack of cards, in supreme disgust. But this remark may be a matter of opinion ; and how it strikes a stranger, and must not therefore be construed, as any unbecattable reflection on the designer of the distillery house.

To return to other topics. The banks of the Godavery, with its gushing and foaming waters, presents a grand and picturesque *tableau*, and has been the means of attracting a number of sight-seers ; and lately we have had amongst us a Judge of the Bombay High Court to behold the verdant *Green* plains of Nassick and its far-famed river at their greatest advantage. The ghauts, or landing places with broad flights of steps descending into the river, are as usual crowded with people and motley groups—some drawing water, others performing their ablutions, or engaged in *sundia* or prayer, in a semi-nasal and guttral twang—for notwithstanding the great number of temples in Nassick, the religious worship of a majority of Brahmin residents is performed in the open air amidst the idlers of an Indian ghaut, which to the astonished eyes of the European traveller displays sights both grotesque and interesting. *Bickshooks* establish themselves in great abundance near the temples, most in repute, with the numerous pilgrims resorting to the sacred Godavery, from whose pockets these wily priests and mendicants contrive readily and slily to pick a very pretty substantial living out of what is well-known to all Hindoos as *duxhunna ain ne bukshunna* which, rendered into English, would mean money and food simultaneously. The recognised *oopadiahs* attached to the temples and *unchutras* have certainly the best of it, and do not dream to toil for their support. The temples about the ghauts, it need scarcely be remarked, are picturesque and afford a fair specimen of Hindoo architecture, pure from foreign importations. The pointed or mitre-like figure of some of the cupolas show the antiquity of the structure. The greater number of Hindoo buildings for devotional purposes, erected after the rise and settlement of the Mahomedans in the Deccan, have generally round domes, introduced by the conquerors. The various *dhurrunsalas* and some of the huge stone-like cloisters are occupied by *jogees, byragees, gosawees, suniyasees*, pretended magicians or *muntarees*, and *fakers*, and other denomination of beggars. These arrant rogues have been obliged, however, to abate some of their lofty pretensions to sanctity, as blood not inferior for sacrifice and *amrut*—a generous term for brandy given by the reformed Brahmins—have been and continues to be shed and drunk within a short radius of the *jaaheruth*. We may well exclaim with Miss Roberts, that cold indeed must be the heart which does not admire the picturesque scenes in some parts of Nassick, and the panoramic sights at the river when flooded with heavy rain and shoals of swimmers indulging morn, noon and night in their aquatic sports. The best place to view these sights is, we are informed, from Burn Castle which is situate on the banks of the Godavery and is a stupendous and lofty edifice though now in a dilapidated state, for

"Sad are the ruthless ravages of time !
The bulwark'd turret, frowning and sublime,
Now totters to its bases and displays
A venerable wreck of other days !"

There are some pleasant associations connected with the *sa rang paniyaha bungla*, or Burn Castle as it is now called after the worthy old doctor, who has retired from the service on his well earned pension ; but we reserve our historical sketch for some other occasion.

There have been one or two cases of cholera in the native town, but we are glad to find that the phantom has been swept away by the foresight and energetic measures of our worthy Magistrate. *En passant* we may be pardoned to remark here, how gratefully Mr. Gilbert Elliott's name is associated in the annals of this zilla in the midst of the dangers and difficulties of the past year when cholera prevailed to a fearful extent in Nassick and its suburbs. Few collectors, we believe, had ever such work to perform to suppress popular panic. Look to the sanitariness and disinfection of the town, to the medical wants of the poor during that dire year, so lavish and propitious in its sacrifice to *Ackabye* ! Duty was paramount, and it was discharged in a placid and easy way, with a facility which has commanded admiration and the esteem of all. The municipal arrangements of this town continue in their usual high state of efficiency ; and some new roads and substantial repairs to some of the neck-break ones in the districts are due to Mr. Elliot. But comparisons are odorous as Mrs. Malaprop says. The whirligig of time has effected a few changes in Nassick, and as Jane Taylor remarks, there is nothing perpetual but change, nevertheless it affords us supreme delight to find that there is no diminution, or change in the vigilance and energy of Mr. Smith, the municipal inspector, or as he is yclept by some of the old women about the town "*kutcher putteewalla shaib* or *sundas master*. Mr. Smith's visits are held in great dread for very often of a morning, one's ears are assailed by the following chorus :—

Shalao, shalao, the tambolwalas' running,
Don't you see Smith sahib coming !

But the natives, as a rule, manifest a singular proneness to indulge in such doggrel rhymes and are prolific in nicknames. We can re call an incident many years ago, in the Bombay Police Court, when Mr. Connybeare, the Health Officer, and so well-know in connection with the Vehar Water Works, was styled a *sundas master* by an interpreter during the course of an inquiry before the magistrate. Nothing, therefore, should ruffle Mr. Smith's temper or otherwise disturb the equanimity of his philosophical mind ! To the curious, or those who take a lively interest in matters of municipal conservency, a visit to Mr. Smith's *sundas mahal (mahal*, a palace, and *sundas*, a water closet) or anti-Piesse Lubian Depôt, is well worth a few spare hours. The dry earth system has been most successfully carried out here by Mr. Smith, and yields a revenue to the municipal funds, whereas in former years the sweepings and filth of the town were not thus utilized for agricultural purposes. The manure sold at this repository is largely purchased by the villagers of the adjacent hamlets. The scheme of the garrulous mamlutdar of Nasick, Mr. Thathé, who is now installed a *Deputy Kulkuter Shaib* at Colaba to erect a bridge over the Godavery appears to be,—

"the bascless fabric of a vision !"

and our fat Parsee friends and *shettias* do not seem disposed to have themselves enrolled on the arches of the bridge of *Punchwuttee*, but look to an immortal name by attending to the want of No. I ! It may, however, be presumed that when we have the agency of *evil* introduced amongst us as propounded by the author of "The Coming Race," the *Punchwuttee* scheme may then become a reality and not a sham, or delusion. Under the able superintendence of Captain Wilson and his vigilant and tried co-adjutor, Mr. Henry Prescott, the Nassick Police maintains its reputation and prestige as of yore. We—that is the present writer—should have had, however, to offer a few friendly and gentle hints to the expert *bakay meyah* (a crack fellow,) Ameer Ali, the chief constable or foujdar, and some of his somnolent satellites, who are occasionally seen near the different *durwazas*, or gateways of the town, engaged in the peaceful occupation of smoking a *biri*, or *chelum*, doing the amiable to some neighbouring *tumbulun*, a betel and *pan* seller, or lost in "confab" in some *shinis* or *tambaks* who, oblivious and indifferent as to who is passing by, and the obstruction, at times, to be met on the roads in the shape of ferocious cattle, and *dogs*, &c., but in the words of the great historian of the Sepoy War—speech is silver, and silence is gold. Beyond petty thefts by the members of the *bhawtee* fraternity, thefts of very serious

* These are generally old men and women seen with their brass *lotas* early in the morning in search of some sequestered spot.

concern are seldom or ever heard, as the following *bona-fide* lines, composed by an English-speaking Bhutt, will in some measure bear us out in our remarks :—

The ubiquitous Prescott, in this town holds a rare control,
His name alas ! is terror in every lane and bole !*
No daring thief, no dexterous *thamies*, a theft can plan,
When roars out P. old fellow, you are my man !
Yet gentle, calm, and so quiet, with a knowing wink,
He makes all the *budmashes* in their *dotar* rink !
And dropping their heads, to avoid the look of ire,
They seem hurled, in Dante's region of perpetual fire !

The Nassickwallas cannot boast of an excellent bazaar or well-supplied market, and as for good potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetable esculents they are not freely grown. Flowers you cannot obtain. There are, however, some green swards in the few bungalows of Nassick and those built by the late mamlutdar, with *parterres* of flowers, red and white roses, and convalvoli of many kinds and the whole family of geraniums. Good, or what we should term *bona fide* Nassick fruits, are rare in Nassick, unless we commission your generous friends in Bombay to send us a parcel occasionally, we must console ourselves, with the observation of Reynord ! It is a question of time, but by transplanting and grafting, a good supply of fruits may be successfully introduced in this hazy town. Although we do not shock the prejudices of our Brahmin friends, and more especially that of the *Soodarles* (reformed) *Mundeles* by slaughtering beef, &c., the butcher's meat in Nassick is not decidedly of the very best ; and real gram-fed mutton is not easily procurable. Game, of course, is abundant, but none is brought for sale ; and one has to rely on his Joe Manton, or the sporting propensities of Tookaram, the *shikarree*. Badminton is now in full swing and with some noble strokes, fun, and jokes, the morn dawns, and evening sets, with what Miss Bradden calls "the upper ten."

Dr. Coddy leaves the station to take up another appointment, and like the late old and popular doctor in medical charge of this station, carries the good wishes and regret of all. VALE.

* A lane or gulley.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The back portion of a two-storied house, situated on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, fell in yesterday forenoon. Fortunately the portion of the house that fell was unoccupied.

BUNGALOWS AT DADUR FLOODED.—We learn that owing to the heavy fall of rain yesterday morning, the railway line was under water in several places, and that some of the bungalows and huts at Dadur, built on a low level, were flooded with water.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A dhobie, named Wagjee Galla, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for breach of trust in respect of a cotton carpet, valued Rs. 40, the property of Morarjee Goculdass. The prisoner pawned the article with a Marwarree.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 22nd inst., was 55 feet 8 tenths ; total rainfall up to date 35 inches 47 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet 7 tenths ; total rainfall 39 inches and 58 cents. The total rainfall at Toolsi up to date was 77 inches 87 cents at the hill and 98 inches and 78 cents in the valley.

KIRKEE CRICKET CLUB.—We are glad to hear that this Club, which is supported by nearly all the residents of Kirkee, is to play against the Eleven of the 15th Regiment on Saturday next, the 29th inst. There is every prospect of an interesting match resulting, should the weather prove favourable, and as the magnificent Band of the Regiment will be present during the afternoon, a large concourse of spectators will certainly be attracted. Wickets will be pitched at 11 A. M. sharp.—*Deccan Herald.*

MAJOR MORAY *vs.* THE BENGALEE MOTCHEE AND JOHN ORIENTAL KING.—On Monday last, the evidence of the witnesses for the defence was taken by the Cantonment Magistrate after the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. The addresses of Mr. Xavier and Mr. Allen are to be heard on Friday next at 11 A. M., after which Colonel Evezard will give judgment according to the evidence before him. Major Moray can, meanwhile, take the consolation that the evidence shows that he had no idea of cheating, and that he merely cut down the items of the bill.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Tuesday, July 25	0 28	9 11	3 59
Previously registered	22 93	26 94	24 71
Total up to date	23 26	36 05	28 30

THE S. S. STATE OF ALABAMA.

THIS case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which eight men of the crew of the s. s. State of Alabama, stood charged at the instance of Captain G. Hamlin, the master of that vessel, with continued disobedience of lawful commands, neglect of duty, and combining with others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, and to neglect duty, and to impede the navigation of the ship and progress of the voyage.

Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

At the opening of the adjourned proceedings Mr. Chalk, addressing His Worship, said that the original certificate of the survey of the s. s. State of Albama, made by the Government Engineer, Mr. Mathews, has been sent home to the owners in England ; he was promised a copy which he expected to receive in a short time, besides which he had no further evidence to offer for the prosecution.

The prisoners were then asked by the Magistrate what they had to say in their defence, or if they had any witnesses to call.

The prisoners one and all stated that the ship was not seaworthy, and said they had acted in the manner they had done to secure the safety of the vessel. They had no witnesses to call, but stated that they were willing to return to the ship and resume their respective duties.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, cautioned and discharged the six prisoners, Harley, Sutte, Cullerton, Lyons, Fisher and Harvey, remarking that he had interceded on their behalf with the captain, who had taken a lenient view of the matter. Mr. Cooper cautioned them as to their future conduct on board the ship. The prisoners thanked His Worship and then left the dock.

As to the first prisoner, Robert Johnston, the 4th engineer of the ship and an officer, His Worship remarked, referring to the evidence showing that he refused to do any work until the ship's head was turned towards Bombay, said he thought it was clearly proved, that on that occasion he had acted in a manner very unbecoming as a man and much more as an officer. His conduct tended to create a mutiny. He could not do less than sentence him to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction. As to John Balantine, the second prisoner, His Worship remarked it appeared to him that he was instigated by the first prisoner, Johnston, to act in the manner he had done, and consequently he sentenced him to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

On the two prisoners being removed from the dock, His Worship remarked that they were convicted upon the first charge only, the other charge being struck out

At the close of the above case two other seamen of the same ship, named James O'Brien and Richard Rogin, were charged before the same Magistrate with being absent without leave from the s. s. State of Alabama. The former pleaded guilty to the charge and tendered an apology for absenting himself without leave from his ship ; the latter confessed to having left the ship without leave but still pleaded he was justified doing so, as he had not his supply of tobacco for the voyage, and further declined to go back on board the ship.

O'Brien was ordered to be sent on board, and Rogin was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE SURVEYOR'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE S. S. STATE OF ALABAMA.

THE following is the decision of the surveyors of the State of Alabama. It shows conclusively that the steamer must have been disabled by foul play :—

Bombay, 21st July 1876.

We the undersigned surveyors certify that at the request of Captain Hamlin, we yesterday, this day and from time to time as necessary, proceeded to the s. s. State of Alabama, lying afloat in this harbour, for the purpose of surveying that vessel, in order to ascertain if she was making any water and more particularly to examine the flooring of the after coal bunker (which had been emptied of coal by our recommendation) so as to discover if it were true, as asserted by the 4th engineer, that the coal which had choked the pumps at sea had got into the engine room bilges from the said coal bunker, and report as follows, viz. :—

On the 20th July we sounded the wells of the holds. Forehold 9 inches, after hold 11½ inches, and sealed the hold pumps and the sluices which latter were found in good working order, but two holes of 1½ inch diameter each, were found in the bulk head between the engine room and after hold, three holes were then open and we caused them immediately to be plugged up.

We proceeded to the tunnel, and found a small quantity of water running from the stern gland. Measured the distance of the gland from stuffing box ⅝ inch, and recommended that it should receive additional packing.

On the 21st July, the after coal bunker was empty, and we found the wood flooring perfect closely fited to the ship's sides and to the bulkheads, and free from any hole or aperture through which coal could pass. We caused the hatches in the flooring to be lifted.

The bilges under the bunker flooring contained about 8 inches water and between the frames near the keelson there was a sediment about 4 inches deep of small coal and coal dust which mixed with small ashes formed a kind of mud, but we found nothing which could choke a pump except some lumps of tallow and coal dust which had spontaneously formed into balls much too large to pass the limbers.

We examined the ship's sides and found them dry and the plating and rivets in good condition, and recommended they should be cleaned down and painted.

Having on the 20th instant recommended that the stern gland should receive extra packing, we on the 21st inspected the same and found that it had been repacked and screwed up to within 3½ inches of the stuffing box, and at the time of our visit a very small quantity of water was leaking from it, which could be stopped at pleasure by screwing up the gland nuts which we do not recommend.

The propeller shaft and bearings appeared to be in thoroughly good working condition.

On this 21st July, we again sounded the wells of the holds, which together with

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 18th JULY.

TO-DAY, the thirteenth of the trial, the evidence for the defence was completed. The speeches of counsel only remain, so the case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

At the sitting of the Court this morning,

Meeroba was cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said—Two or three was the usual number of guns kept in the Deli, and there were no more during the time the Durbaree troops were in the village. Those who had guns were Piro, Jebhoy, and myself. Up to the time when I left, no others had guns in the Deli. They took their guns out with them when the Durbaree men arrived, and we stood in front of the Deli. Mohobat had a pistol, but as long as I was there he had no gun. I had a double barrelled gun which I took to Sankakra, and Piro had a double barrelled gun also. Mohobat was not in the habit of carrying a gun, but had only a pistol and sword. The six or seven men who stood outside the Deli when the Durbaree men came were Munoobhai, Kadoobhai, Goman Singh, Herbunjee, myself, Piro sepoy, Jebhoy sepoy, Malek sepoy, Bapoobhoy sepoy, Mohobat, Kaloo Mooree, and Jeyt. Jhalam Singh was sitting on the chopat. Mohobat was armed with his pistol and sword. There were also five or six women and two boys there. Prisoner No. 61 think was in his house. He used to keep a single barrelled gun. I do not know where Chandio was; he did not keep a gun. Kalio had been dismissed from Munoobhai's service, and had left Timba before the Durbaree men arrived. Sahed Fazel was not with us, but was at his house in the village. I do not know whether he kept a gun; I never saw him with one, and I had known him four or five months. Jeyta Mirasha was looking after the horses in the Deli. He used to keep an old country gun. Alibhoy Mirajee was in the Deli; he had not a gun. Gigo Malek was not there; he might be at his house in the village. His father had a country gun. Gadlo Vero was not there. I do not know where he was; he lived in the village. He had not a gun. Vithul Madal Singh was at work inside the Deli; he had not a gun. Gigo Purmoo may have been at his house in the village; I do not know where he was. He did not keep a gun. Valoo Kanoo was at work in the Deli. Narayen Waghoo was not with us; I do not know where he was. He did not keep a gun. Narayen Waghoo might have been at his house in the grainyard. He does not keep a gun. Jutoo Waghoo was probably at his house in the village. He carried usually a country gun, but it was taken from him, I was told, by the Durbaree men. Jutoo told me his gun had been taken from him when I saw him in the village the same evening. Poonja Natoo was probably in the fulwaddy; he did not keep a gun. Ramroo was in the Deli, attending to the horses with Jeyto; he carried a country gun. Ramran Jewa was not with us; he lived in the village, and did not keep a gun. Bhoja Mego was with the cattle in the village; he did not keep a gun. The women came out after us to look at the Durbaree men. I told them to go inside, but they remained. There were ten or twelve men, including five or six Girassias. I did not hear Sherbhoy's name mentioned. It was directly before the Durbaree men entered the village that the boys brought us news they were coming. We were standing close beside the chopat and the tower. The jarjidar spoke to Jhalam Singh while he sat on the chopat. The man with the drum was allowed to go away with his drum, because the Durbaree men threatened if we touched him they would beat us. Another man was with him shouting that if any one went out after 8 o'clock at night, he would be arrested. Mohobat was with us when the drummer was passed. It was on the next morning that the bamboos were cut in the fulwaddy. There was another outlet from the Deli besides the one near the chora. I never went out of the Deli at all after the Durbaree men arrived till we started from Sankakra. I did not try to get out. I saw Jhalam Singh go with Kaloo sowar and come back. Hurrishunker and the japtidar both came to the Deli twice. The cattle were prevented from leaving the Deli on the day after the Durbaree men arrived. Two female servants were stopped on the same day when taking supplies into the Deli. My intention, in going to Palitana, was to ascertain the wishes of the Thakore about giving up our arms. If he had said we were to give them all up, I should have made arrangements for having them taken to Palitana. Hurrishunker said one of us should go to Palitana and receive the Thakore's orders. The Sircar's order was to give over the jagtee. I do not know that the japtidar was making inquiries, by order of the Sircar, before the Durbaree men arrived, as to what men we had in the Deli. I have not heard that Tricumrai was at the Deli on the evening of the 6th of anuary. I was in the fulwaddy till sunset. I heard when n the fulwaddy that Tricumrai had arrived in the village that evening. When I was told Purtab Singh was ordered to go from Timba, I did not ask why. I went to Sankakra for Ajum Singh, because I had heard from the Durbaree sepoys that that village was surrounded in the same way that Timba was. The Girassias at Sankakra carried arms in the same way as we did at Timba. There were five or six Girassias at Sankakra in the kanoo sitting with their servants. It was on the second day after I arrived at Sankakra that I was arrested by Captain Hunter. The gates of the Sankakra Deli were shut, but the wicket was open. When Captain Hunter arrived, Jeewabhoy came into the Deli and arrested me. I did not receive notice to come out. I did not know I was wanted until I was arrested. I was taking my food. I had been at Sankakra before. I don't know whether Bawa Wannia supplied the Durbaree troops at Timba with grain, but Rawa Wannia did so.

By the Court—Piro's, Jebhoy's, and my guns were unloaded. The country rowed Timba is level and clear.

Mr. Branson applied to his Honour to allow Meeroba to be admitted to bail, and offered to provide any security the Court might consider necessary. He had been in prison since the 13th or 14th of January, and in chains up till a few days ago, and to that moment no charge had been brought against him. He (Mr. Branson) submitted that there was no reason whatsoever why he should be detained in prison, and certainly no reason why he should be enchained any longer.

Mr. Payne said he was not in chains.

Mr. Branson—He was in chains until a few days ago.

Mr. Payne said if Meeroba was in an accused before the Court and the question of his guilt or his innocence was being inquired into, his Honour would have before him all the evidence in his case, but he (Mr. Payne) protested strongly against these matters being brought forward for purposes of prejudice, for publication and to excite dissatisfaction in the present trial.

His Honour said Meeroba's case was entirely separate from that of the prisoners now being tried. The only application he could accede to was to tir his being kept in the British Tanna until the close of the present trial.

Mepoobhai, an old man and blind, said—I am one of the Girassias of Timba. I was arrested the day after the riot, in the Deli, where I was hid. On the morning of the riot I was on the chopat. Before the outbreak neither I nor any one in the Deli expected a disturbance. Meeroba had gone to make an arrangement with the Thakore, and we had no further fear. It is not true that any plan was made to attack the grainyard, nor that any agreement was made for the Girassias to go out into barhwattia and ravage the Thakore's village. It is not true that there was any plot made for Meeroba to go to Sankakra to induce the Girassias there to rise against the Thakore. It is not true that on the morning when the riot occurred, Mohobat was told to go out and insult the Durbaree sepoys. On that morning, Jhalam Singh, Meeroba, Gaggro Wajoo, and Ramdan Charan were sitting with me on the chopat drinking kassoomba. While we were there, some people made a rush and I heard them calling out, "strike! strike!" I heard some guns fired. Jhalam Singh did not give any order. I heard some men get on the chopat, and I escaped into the Deli. I heard the Durbaree men call out, "pucarao! pucarao!" and some one told me Jhalam Singh was down. I got to the Deli gate by feeling along the wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I have been blind for fifty years. I require assistance to move about because of my feeble state of health.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I was very much frightened when the riot began. I can't walk without assistance.

By the Court—I got into the Deli by the wicket in the gate.

Ramdan Charan (an old and very feeble man) said—I lived in Timba for about 18 months, in the Girassias' Deli. I was arrested the morning after the disturbance in the Deli, where I had hid with Mepoobhai. I was put in irons, from which I was released on being brought to Songhur. I do not know whether Pudam the Patel came to the Deli on the day when the disturbance took place. He did not, in my presence, have any conversation with Jhalam Singh. I do not know whether Hawa Wannia, Rugeenath Kallianjee, and Pudam came to the Deli and had a conversation with Jhalam Singh. On the morning when the riot occurred, I was on the chopat, and kassomba was being prepared. Meroo Kawas, Mepoobhai, Jhalam Singh, Gagjee Waghoo, and four or five others were sitting with me. We were not expecting any disturbance. While we were preparing kassomba, Mohobat came out from the Deli, and asked for a tooth-stick. The Durbaree men called to him that he must not come out. The Durbaree men were about 30 paces off, and when they called to him, Mohobat was 10 or 12 paces from the Deli gate. Mohobat asked why he could not come out, and they told him they would disarm him, and then Mohobat said it would not be very easy for them to do so, at the same time making use of an indecent expression. The Durbaree men then rushed at Mohobat, who ran away into the Deli. Some of the Durbaree men followed him, towards the Deli and fired their guns, and others came to the chopat and seized Jhalam Singh. Jhalam Singh was arrested before the firing. I did not hear Jhalam Singh give Mohobat any orders. I sat all the time on the chopat with Gagjee Waghoo, and we remained there till mid-day, when a woman came out and led me into the Deli through the wicket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I am not in bad health at present, but am in my ordinary state. I cannot do any work. I used to take my opium and lie down all day. Mohobat had come out in the same way on previous mornings. He had a pistol in his cummerbund, but I did not see any other arms about him. There was a bundle of tooth-sticks kept on the chopat. I stayed in the corner of the chopat, against the tower. I do not know who the woman was who came out. I can only see a very short distance. I could tell it was the Durbaree men who fired by the sound. Mohobat did not fire; he was in the Deli when the shots were fired. When I got into the Deli, I hid myself at once, and stayed in my hiding place till I was arrested. I did not see any of the Durbaree men fall while I was on the chopat. Jhalam Singh used to give me half a tola of opium every day.

By the Court—I saw bullets falling about the door of the Deli and about the chopat.

Gagjee Waghoo, another old man, who is blind, said—I was arrested on the morning after the riot in the Deli, where I was hid. I was placed in irons which I retained for two months. They were taken off six days ago. I was on the chopat when the outbreak occurred, waiting for kassomba, which was being prepared. Jhalam Singh, Mepoobhai, Ramdan Charan and several others were with me on the chopat. No disturbance was expected; it came upon us like a flash of lightening. I did not hear Jhalam Singh give any one an order to fire. I remained on the chopat for some time, and was then led into the Deli because they said cannons were being brought. I think they were two peons, Alibhoy and Abram, who led me into the Deli.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I was dependent on Jhalam Singh.

By the Court—I do not know whether any one stayed on the chopat with me.

Amrajee Bhagwanjee, a Girassia of Magni, said—I remember the day on which the disturbance occurred at Timba. I went to Timba the night before Jhalam Singh was arrested, having gone to fetch Purtab Singh's sister to take her to Benares. I reached Timba after sunset, and went to Malajee's house outside the Deli. A koli whom I saw in the village told me I should not be allowed to go into the Deli, as the gate was shut. Malajee's house is opposite the Deli gate. I did not see a fire in the street in front of the Deli gate, nor did I notice any excitement in or about the Deli. There was excitement about the chora. I did not see any one come into Malajee's house from the Deli that night. The next morning, I saw Jhalam Singh, Mepoobhai, Merookawar, a koli, a woman, and two or three other men sitting on the chopat, and I joined them. While kassoomba was being prepared, Mohobat came out of the Deli, and asked for a tooth-stick, and went and sat on a stone about two paces in front of the chopat. Some one called out from the Durbaree men, "Send that rascal away," and a sepoy came towards Mohobat and told him to get up and go away. The Jemadar called to the sepoy to seize Mohobat, who ran towards the Deli, with the Durbaree men, to the number of 40 or 50 followed him, shouting—"Sieze him; seize him." Jhalam Singh got up and asked them why they were doing that, when Meeroba had gone to arrange matters, and eight or ten men seized him and pulled him of the chopat. One of them struck at him with a sword, and the koli received the blow at his hand. When Jhalam Singh was captured, the Durbaree men fired a volley at the Deli, and one man was killed. His body was dragged into the Deli, and the gates were closed. I don't know what became of the koli; I made haste out of the village. I did not hear Jhalam Singh give an order to any one to fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—When we heard of Jhalam Singh's release on bail, I came here with clothes for him, and he asked me to give evidence of what I saw on the day of the riot, so I agreed to tell what I saw. I came here six or seven days ago. I do not know whether any one but Jhalam Singh would recognise me as having been present at Timba on that day. I could not recognise any one who was there I had been at Timba before and knew the Girassias. I do not know the name of the koli; I had never seen him before. The night I arrived there was a moon. I was not stopped by any one while passing through the streets. I reached the village about seven or eight o'clock. I had a small bundle with me. When I was running away, a Durbaree sepoy asked me where I came from, but let me go. His name is Manji; I know him before. He was running along the road towards the Deli with his gun. There was no one with him. I got out of the village on the east side. There was no one except the koli at Malajee's Deli. The firing was continued while I was running away.

His Honour—Where did you get your food that night?—A.—I carried it with me.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SHAH INCOGNITO.

(Saturday Review.)

A PLEASANT, if unfounded, rumour tells us that our friend the Shah is coming again to Europe, but this time he is to hide the full blaze of his glory and of his jewels. He is coming incognito. We shall not see that famous coat displayed in public, and it will not be thought a necessary mark of respect to dog him wherever he goes. His precise object in returning in a comparatively humble way to the theatre of his former triumphs is not stated, but it may be conjectured that his principal wish is to get away from Persia. It must be owned that those who have looked behind the scenes, and ascertained what Persia is really like, do not picture it as at all a desirable place to live in even for the Shah. The English public has been recently indebted to Mr. Arthur Arnold for a detailed and graphic sketch of Persia as it is in the current year, and the reader of Mr. Arnold's instructive pages will gather that the sun looks down on few regions more utterly miserable than the land of the Shah. It cannot even be said that all is divine there except the sprit of man; for Persia is cursed with the most detestable of all forms of climatic wretchedness—icy cold in winter, and blazing heat in summer. Still Persia has been great, and man so far conquered nature as to thrive there once in prosperity and power. Now everything is fast lapsing into ruin. The only possible consolation which the philantropist can find in thinking of the Persians is to learn that there are so few of them. It is the most uninhabited of inhabited countries. On the main road the traveller may journey for thirty miles at a stretch without seeing a human being, and Mr. Arnold calculates that the total population does not exceed two millions and a half. Even this, however, is a large number of human beings to be hopelessly and perpetually wretched; and all the inhabitants of Persia seem to be as wretched as the nature of man will permit, except the few lucky people who have got hold of the righ end of the stick, and are the oppressors of their countrymen. No doubt oppression, if constant, systematic and ingenious, has its charms for its perpetrators; and the petty tyrants of Persian society are masters of their craft. They hire a district from the Shah, and they get out of it the last farthing that torture can extract from the cultivators of the soil. When an additional excuse for severity is afforded by the duty of repressing alleged crime, the sternness of the Persian character comes out in all its grandeur. Mr. Arnold tells us of one Governor who had a way of encasing his victims in brick cylinders up to their necks, and then pouring in plaster of Paris to harden round their bodies; and of some extraordinarily vexatious person who, having strayed into the paths of heterodoxy and attempted the life of the Shah, were punished by having slits made in their bodies, into which lighted candles were inserted. Under such a rule cultivation and commerce are almost extinct, and Persia will soon scarcely be able to afford a candle when it wants to startle criminals. It has lately been using up its last resource by exporting its coinage. All the gold is gone an almost all the silver. When we read a description of this state of things, we naturally recur in memory to the grand project for railways, and to the other gorgeous features of the concession with which Baron Reuter dazzled us when the Shah was here. The same thought occurred to Mr Arnold, and his practical observation led him to the conclusion that no one in Persia are not likely to be remunerative, there being absolutely no passengers whatever, mules sufficing for the scanty goods traffic, and the chief towns being adroitly disposed so that to connect any two of them it is necessary to pass over a chain of mountains largely formed of particularly hard stone.

On thing, and one thing only, to make life bearable the Shah really possesses. There seems no end to his jewels. He has got so many that, in sheer despair of discovering any more appropriate use for them, he has had a huge globe covered with precious stones; and it is pleasant to hear that he has bright thoughts of London and Paris, and has had the spaces allotted to England and France encrusted with diamonds. Otherwise the Shah must be one of the most forlorn of princes. His kingdom is long past reforming, and all he can do is to pocket the sums at which the privileges of oppression are purchased. It was only with great difficulty and by condemning him to temporary disgrace, that he saved the life of his favourite Minister and travelling companion. For the Shah is in his turn a slave. If the Persians are nothing else, they are zealous according to the fashion of their religion, and the moollahs add a fierce spiritual tyranny to the secular tyranny of lay plunderers. The Shah was, however, sufficiently stirred by all he had seen and learnt in Europe to wish to do something for his subjects. He could not bear to come home and let things go on precisely as they had done before he went so far and for so long a time to improve his mind. He accordingly instituted Boxes of Justice, into which any one who had a complaint to make might insert a summary of his grievances. This broad project of reform was, however, paralysed by the wicked people against whose iniquities it was directed; for they adopted the simple plan of waiting outside the Box of Justice, and punishing every one who ventured to put anything into it. The Shah was thus checkmated. He had done all he could for his country. The Boxes of Justice were a failure, and nothing else occurred to him. It is at once very comic and very melancholy to think that this was the real issue of the Shah's travels. We can all remember how much was done to improve and instruct and encourage him here, to how many galleries and museums and worksops he was taken, with how many eminent statesmen he was enabled to go through some form of conversing. And then, when he got back, and the fruit of teaching and meditation was to appear, he set up boxes for poor people to put petitions in, which were to come straight to him, so that he might really understand the wants of his country. But the petitioners were frightened away from the boxes, and then the Shah had no other resource left. Everything, he felt, must once more go on in its old forlorn course; and he could only testify by an accumulation of diamonds on his globe to the superiority of customs and government which he had observed in England and France.

In India, as those who know the history of Sir Salar Jung will understand, we have, and we discharge, the satisfactory and inspiring duty of making Mahometan Governments better. We supersede them as in Oude, or we improve them as at Hyderabad. We put down oppression, we give security of life and property. A Mahometan reformer like Sir Salar Jung can, by the pressure of our influence and the light of our example, do something very different for his countrymen from the poor Shah's Boxes of Justice. But out of India England, from the force of circumstances, and in the necessary interests of self-protection, is engaged far beyond her wishes in the barren, dreary, saddening task of keeping up decaying, unimproving, oppressive Mahometan Governments, in order that commanding positions may not fall into the hands of enemies. In Persia the influences of England and Russia are always contending, and however much we may dislike to have to own it, the influence of England steadily wanes before the influence of Russia. The Caspian is now a Russian lake, although the southern shore belongs to the Shah. The Persians in their hopeless misery see that, so far as the Russian boundary extends, life and property are secure; the cultivator reaps the produce of the soil, the tyranny of the moollah and the tax-farmer is unknown, and everywhere there appears a tyranny which, if stern, is at least beneficent. On Persia itself Russia forces such small amount of commerce as the poverty of the country will permit. The Persians are made in all the northern districts to trade exclusively with Russia, and, by an adroit manipulation of Customs duties, and still more by the Russian Government insisting that all debts due to its traders shall be promptly paid, Russian traders can thrive where other foreign traders would lose money, and the productions of Russian industry are successfully thrust on the Persian market. Russia is near, and England is far off; and while Russia could occupy the northern districts of Persia without anything more than the shadow of a resistance to overcome, England could only maintain the integrity of Persia by success in a general war which might compel Russia to recede for a time. The Persians, or at least the leading Persians, may be credited with a wish to remain in independence. It would be a shock to their pride and a greater shock to their religious feelings, to see the boundaries of a Mahometan Government narrowed and the boundaries of a Christian Government enlarged. They therefore cling in a feeble and general way to the support of England as the only Power willing and able to protect them. But in daily life the pressure of Russia is too strong with Persian commerce at its command, with an overpowering military force always ready to dictate, and with the dangerous contrast of decent administration to offer just over the border. It is of no use to ignore facts. Persia, while Mahometan, cannot become Russian in feeling; but Russian supremacy is overshadowing Persia, and one reason why the spell of Russian mastery is felt is that the advance of Russia insensibly presents itself to thousands of the most miserable of mankind as the only refuge from their misery of which they can dream.

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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company;
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company;
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency;
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub;
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill House Carriage Dak.
Rohilkund House Dak Company;
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company;
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Dak.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office;
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..Ceylon Observer" Office.
Secolabad.....Cursetjee Dossabhay.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press,
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mussoorie.....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels;
Nowgaum.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN:
Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."
DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."
APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."
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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Messrs, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to
AGENTS:
BOMBAY.....Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co
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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
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The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wine, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOSS IN EXCHANGE.
To provide for the extraordinary loss in exchange, instead of increasing our prices, originally based upon a par value as at first intended, we have no alternative but to adopt the only equitable plan open to us, viz:—to add to our Invoice such half percentage of loss we are experiencing.

BORDEAUX—RED.

	In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine	Rs. 55	—	
CHATEAU LAFITE, MOUTON, (After Dinner Wines.)	28	30	
" RAUZAN (After Dinner Wines.)	23	25	
" PALMER (After Dinner Wines.)	20	22	
" LAROSE (After Dinner Wines.)	17	19	
" St. JULIEN (After Dinner Wines.)	15	17	
" CANTENAC (After Dinner Wines.)	13	15	
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14	
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½	
PAUILLAC	7½	—	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
" RAUZAN	200	385
" PALMER	175	340
" LAROSE	140	265
ST. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine .....white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	42	44
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	42	44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	40	43
" MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
" RUDESHEIMER, mellow	24